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On a Characterization of Finite Groups of p -Rank 1 (代数的位相幾何学)

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CITATION:

NISHIDA, GORO. On a Characterization of Finite Groups of p -Rank 1 (代数的位相幾何学). 数理解析研究所講究録 1977, 305: 50-56

ISSUE DATE:

1977-08

URL:

<http://hdl.handle.net/2433/103841>

RIGHT:

On a characterization of finite groups of p -rank 1.

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Let G be a finite group. Let p be a prime number. Define the p -rank $r_p(G)$ of G by the maximal integer k such that G contains the elementary abelian p -group $(\mathbb{Z}_p)^k$ of rank k .

It is obvious that G is of p -rank 0 if and only if the p -Sylow subgroup $G_{(p)} = e$. According to Cartan - Eilenberg [2], we see that G is of p -rank 1 if and only if $G_{(p)}$ is either a cyclic group \mathbb{Z}_{p^r} or a generalized quaternionic group if $p = 2$. It is also shown [2] that a finite group G with p -rank 0 or 1 for any p is characterized by having the periodic cohomology.

Such a group is called an Artin - Tate group.

Now the purpose of the present note is to give a characterization

of finite groups of p -rank 1 in terms of stable homotopy groups.

Let $|G|$ be the order of G and let \sum_n denote the symmetric group on n letters. We denote by $\rho = \rho_G : G \rightarrow \sum_{|G|}$ the regular permutation representation, and $B\rho : BG \rightarrow B\sum_{|G|}$ denotes the induced map on classifying spaces. Let

$$\omega : \varprojlim_n B\sum_n \rightarrow \Omega B(\varprojlim_n B\sum_n) \cong Q(S^0)$$

be the Barratt - Priddy - Quillen map [1], where $Q(S^0) = \lim_k \Omega^k S^k$.

Then as the adjoint of the composition

$$BG_+ \xrightarrow{B\rho_+} B\sum_{|G|+} \subset B\sum_n \xrightarrow{\omega} Q(S^0)$$

we obtain a stable map of spectra

$$f : S(BG_+) \rightarrow S$$

where $BG_+ = BG \cup$ disjoint base point. Then we obtain a homomorphism

$$\phi = \phi_G : \pi_n^S(BG_+) \rightarrow \pi_n^S(S^0)$$

of stable homotopy groups. Note that $\pi_n^S(BG_+) \cong \pi_n^S(BG) \oplus \pi_n^S(S^0)$,

direct sum. The restriction $\phi|_{\pi_n^S(BG)}$ is also denoted by ϕ .

Now let $J : \pi_n(0) \rightarrow \pi_n^S(S^0)$ denote the J-homomorphism, where

$0 = \lim O(n)$. Restricting $J : \pi_n(0) \rightarrow \pi_n^S(S^0)$ on $\pi_n(U)$ or $\pi_n(S_p)$,

we obtain the complex J-homomorphism J_C or the quaternionic J-

homomorphism J_H .

For a finite abelian group A , we denote by $A_{(p)}$ the p-component of A . Then we can state our theorems.

Theorem 1.1. Let G be a finite group of p-rank 1. If p

is odd, then

$$\text{Im}[\phi : \pi_*^S(BG) \rightarrow \pi_*^S(S^0)] \supset (\text{Im } J)_{(p)} = (\text{Im } J_C)_{(p)}.$$

If $p = 2$, then

$$\text{Im}[\phi : \pi_*^S(BG) \rightarrow \pi_*^S(S^0)] \supset (\text{Im } J_H)_{(2)}.$$

Theorem 1.2. Let G be a finite group. Then the p -rank of

G is equal to 1 if and only if $\phi : \pi_{2p-3}^S(BG)_{(p)} \rightarrow \pi_{2p-3}^S(S^0)_{(p)}$

$(\phi : \pi_3^S(BG)_{(2)} \rightarrow \pi_3^S(S^0)_{(2)} \text{ if } p = 2)$ is an epimorphism.

Concerning with the 2-component, it may be worth showing the following

Proposition 1.3. $\phi : \pi_1^S(BG) \rightarrow \pi_1^S(S^0)$ is an epimorphism if and

only if the 2-Sylow subgroup $G_{(2)}$ is a non trivial cyclic group.

From this proposition it follows immediately that if $G_{(2)}$ is non trivial cyclic, then G is not perfect, hence not simple unless $G = Z_2$ (Burnside's theorem).

If one uses the Feit - Thompson theorem [3], one can show the following

Corollary 1.4. Let G be an Artin - Tate group. Suppose that

$H_i(G : Z) = 0, 1 \leq i \leq 3$, then G is trivial.

Proof. By the assumption, $\pi_3^S(BG) = 0$. Hence by Theorem 1.2, we see that $G_{(2)} = e$, i.e., G is of odd order. Then by the Feit - Thompson theorem, G is solvable. Then $H_1(G : Z) = 0$ implies $G = e$. q. e. d.

Now for a finite group G of p -rank 1, Theorem 1.1 shows the non-triviality of $\pi_{2p-3}^S(BG)_{(p)}$ ($\pi_3^S(BG)_{(2)}$ if $p = 2$). We remark that such a non-triviality of $\pi_i^S(BG)_{(p)}$ for $i < 2p-3$ does not hold as the following examples show. If p is odd, then \sum_p is of p -rank 1. It is known [5] that $H_i(B\sum_p : Z_p) = 0$ for $i < 2p-3$. Then by Serre's class theory, $\pi_i^S(B\sum_p)_{(p)} = 0$ if $i < 2p-3$. For $p = 2$, consider the binary icosahedral group I^* . This is a subgroup of order 120 of $Sp(1) = S^3$. Hence I^* is an Artin - Tate group and $I^*_{(2)}$ is the quaternionic group. It is well-known [7] that $H_1(BI^*) = H_2(BI^*) = 0$. Hence $\pi_i^S(BI^*) = 0$ for $i \leq 2$.

The non-triviality of $\pi_{2p-3}^S(BG)_{(p)}$ ($\pi_3^S(BG)_{(2)}$) clearly fails

for general finite groups as the following Quillen's example shows.

Let F_q be the finite field with $q = p^d$ elements. Then Quillen

has shown [6] that $H^i(\text{BGL}(n, F_q) : Z_p) = 0$ for $0 < i < d(p-1)$.

Thus $\pi_i^S(\text{BGL}(n, F_q))_{(p)} = 0$ for $i < d(p-1)$.

For a cyclic group Z_p of prime order, Theorem 1.1 is a direct consequence of the Kahn - Priddy theorem [4], that is

$\phi : \pi_*^S(\text{BZ}_p) \rightarrow \pi_*^S(S^0)_{(p)}$ is an epimorphism ($* > 0$). We shall show

that the Kahn - Priddy theorem fails for cyclic group of order

2^r , $r \geq 2$.

Theorem 1.5. Let r be an integer ≥ 2 . Let $f : \text{SBZ}_{2^r} \rightarrow S$

be an arbitrary stable map. Then $f_* : \pi_7^S(\text{BZ}_{2^r}) \rightarrow \pi_7^S(S^0)_{(2)}$ is not

epimorphism.

For an odd prime, the problem seems to be more difficult. For example, a direct computation shows that the element

$\beta_1 \in \pi_{2p(p-1)-2}^S(S^0)_{(p)}$ is in the image of $\phi : \pi_*^S(\text{BZ}_{p^r}) \rightarrow \pi_*^S(S^0)$

for any r .

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